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September 26, 1995

Federal Election Commission  
999 E Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20463  
Attn: Dawn Odrowski/Elizabeth Stein

RECEIVED  
FEDERAL ELECTION  
COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF GENERAL  
COUNSEL

SEP 27 11 20 AM '95

Re: MUR 3774 - American Defense Foundation, Inc.

This letter is written in response to the letter dated August 8, 1995, notifying me that the Federal Election Commission ("Commission") had found that there was reason to believe the American Defense Foundation, Inc. ("ADF") violated 2 U.S.C. § 441 b(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). The letter enclosed a factual and legal analysis from the General Counsel Office, which stated the basis of the Commission's finding and was attached for our information.

Under separate cover ADF has submitted to the Commission written answers to interrogatories and requested documents. This letter will address the significant deficiencies of the factual and legal analysis upon which the Commission made its finding.

This matter does not present the Commission with complex or disputed factual issues. There is no dispute that the ADF conducted a military voter program ("MVP"), which encouraged registration and voter turnout among military personnel and dependents. There is no dispute that ADF solicited and received financial support from the National Republican Senatorial Committee ("NRSC") for this program. The only issue for the Commission is whether it will accept the General Counsel's novel analysis that regulations proposed for the Commission's review should be applied to past conduct even before their adoption by the Commission, and that the Commission should extend its regulatory authority over political speech/political activities of a non-profit, non-partisan organization which makes no contribution or expenditure on behalf of any federal candidate.

There is no question, based on the Commission's existing regulations and past Advisory Opinions that a tax-exempt organization, such as the American Defense Foundation, may sponsor voter registration drives encouraging citizens to exercise their right to vote, provided that such communications are nonpartisans.

The Commission's present regulations expressly recognize such activities.

In determining whether a registration or GOTV drive is nonpartisan, the Commission's regulations are clear on the factors which will be considered:

1. The communication neither names nor depicts any particular candidate or it names or depicts all candidates for a particular federal office without favoring any candidate over any other;
2. The communication names no political party, except that the communication may include the political party affiliation of all candidates' names who are depicted; and
3. The communication is limited to urging acts such as voting and registration and to describing the hours and places of voting and registration. Non-partisan and non-candidate issue materials may be used to encourage registration and voting. This communication can be conducted through the mail, print or broadcasting media. Permitted voter education activity includes distribution during election campaign of newsletters, pamphlets or other materials that include candidates' statements or voting records or results of candidate polls or questionnaires<sup>1</sup>.

A review of the materials provided to the Commission in response to its subpoena and other enclosed exhibits shows unequivocally that ADF's Military Voter Program was nonpartisan: (1) each MVP communication either contained no reference to any particular federal candidate or depicted all candidates for a particular federal office without favoring one candidate over another; (2) each MVP communication either made no reference to a political party or included the political affiliation of all candidates who were depicted; and (3) each MVP communication was limited to urging voting and registration and describing the means and places of voting and registration.

There was no expressed advocacy of any candidate for federal office nor was there any advocacy of any political party in the MVP program. Not one document provided by the complainant, not one document produced by the respondent pursuant to the Commission's subpoena, nor one news account or press story provides any evidence

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<sup>1</sup> 11 C.F.R. § 114.4 (b)(2)(i).  
Advisory Opinions 1980-45; 1983-43.

to the Commission that the ADF's Military Voter Program was conducted other than in a strictly non-partisan manner.

In no advertisement or public service announcement, in no speech or any form of communication did ADF expressly advocate the election or defeat of any candidate for federal office nor solicit contributions for any candidate for federal office, nor advocate the support of any political party. The MVP was conducted in a strictly non-partisan manner in complete compliance with the Commission's existing regulations. The speakers for the program advocated no party. An examination of the details of the program provided to the Commission<sup>2</sup> makes clear MVP did not advocate support for any candidate or political party. The list of speakers for the program is a roll of heroes. There is no Republican or Democratic Congressional Medal of Honor. These individuals were urging the participation of military personnel in the electoral process, not urging support for a particular party or candidate.

The Commission regulations are clear on the factors considered when determining whether a voting guide distributed by a for-profit corporation is nonpartisan<sup>3</sup>:

1. The questions are directed to all of the candidates for a particular seat or office, giving the candidates equal time to respond. ADF's Military Voter Program, questions were directed to all candidates for a particular seat, giving each candidate equal time to respond.
2. The voter guide reprints verbatim the responses of each candidate to whom questions were sent without any additional comment, editing or emphasis, although the sponsoring organization may impose limitations on the number of words per response when the questions are initially sent to the candidates for their comments. In ADF's Military Voter Program the guide provided verbatim responses from each candidate.
3. The wording of the questions presented does not suggest or favor any position on the issues covered. In ADF's Military Voter Program, the questions did not suggest or favor any position on the issues covered. The Voter Guide expressed no editorial opinion concerning the issues nor indicated favor for any candidate or political party.

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<sup>2</sup> See Exhibit 1.

<sup>3</sup> 11 C.F.R. § 114.4(b)(5)(i).

- 4 The ADF's Military Voter Program material expresses no editorial opinion concerning the issues presented nor does it indicate any support for or opposition to any candidate or political party.
5. The sponsor may ask each candidate to provide biographical information, such as education, employment positions, offices held and community involvement, and may impose a limitation on the number of words per submission. ADF did not ask for biographic information.
6. The voter guide is made available to the public in the geographic area in which the sponsoring organization normally operates. ADF does not work in a particular geographic area and make its material available to all military personnel.

ADF is a non-profit organization, exempted from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(4). ADF does not support, endorse or oppose candidates or political parties. As such an organization, any voter guides drafted and distributed by ADF need not comply with the guidelines set forth in the Commission's regulations at 11 C.F.R. 114.4(b)(5)(i). Yet, the guides of ADF did comply with the more restrictive limits placed on such activities of for-profit corporations.

Based on these facts, the General Counsel's analysis is simply astounding. Its obvious disdain for the constitutionally protected rights of the respondent is chilling. At the heart of the First Amendment lies the most cherished of protected rights -- freedom of political speech, freedom of political participation. The Supreme Court in Buckley v. Valeo<sup>4</sup> and Massachusetts Citizens for Life v. Federal Election Committee<sup>5</sup> sought to ensure that right by limiting the scope of the Act to express advocacy. The General Counsel's report would have the Commission ignore this limitation, asking the Commission to limit ADF's freedom of speech without any expressed advocacy. Nowhere in the General Counsel's report is there a reference to any expressed advocacy by ADF on behalf of any candidate for federal office, and nowhere in the General Counsel's report is there a reference to any partisan communications by ADF -- **because none exists.**

The General Counsel's report would attempt to enforce on past conduct of ADF (some occurring three years ago), a totally new limitation extrapolated from proposed regulations which have not

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<sup>4</sup> 424 U.S. 1 (1976).

<sup>5</sup> 479 U.S. 238 (1986).

been adopted by the Commission. The General Counsel analysis would create a ban on donations by partisan committees to non-profit organizations conducting any type of registration or voter education program. Independent regulatory agencies like the Commission have a responsibility to provide a fair warning of its interpretations of its regulations. In General Electric Co. v. United States Environmental Protection Agency<sup>6</sup>, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, recognized that an agency's interpretation of a particular regulation may be deferred to so long as it is logically consistent with the language of a regulation and serves a permissible regulatory function; but if the regulation is not sufficiently clear to warn a party about what was expected of it, the agency can not impose any civil or criminal penalties. In that particular case, the Court was addressing the interpretation of an existing regulation dealing with serious public health issues. Even in a public safety situation, the Courts demanded that the regulated party be provided with fair notice of the agency's interpretation. Surely, an agency regulating political speech has an even more compelling need to provide clear and fair warning as to the scope of its regulations<sup>7</sup>. The General Counsel's office would have the Commission sanction ADF for conduct that complied with present Commission regulations regarding non-profit voter registration/get-out-the vote programs because ADF's conduct may conflict with proposed regulations. The Commission did not provide ADF with "fair warning" of its interpretation of the law. It provided ADF with no warning.

No valid Commission regulation prohibits ADF from soliciting and accepting funds from a political party for its Military Voter Program. The General Counsel's office can refer the Commission to no Advisory Opinion or Matter Under Review in which the Commission has taken the position proposed by their analysis. In no Advisory Opinion has the Commission ever stated that a non-profit, non-partisan organization could not solicit funds from a political party organization for a program to encourage registration and voting. No Advisory Opinion, present regulation or Commission enforcement proceeding provides ADF with any warning that ADF could not coordinate such a program with a partisan organization.

ADF did solicit funding for MVP from the NRSC as it did from many other organizations, such as the Democratic National Committee. The donations received from the NRSC were used in ADF's Military Voter Program. ADF informed the NRSC as it did any

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<sup>6</sup> 52 F.3d. 1324 ( D.C. Cir. 1995).

<sup>7</sup> Faucher v. Federal Election Commission 928 F.2d 468 (1st Cir. 1991); Federal Election Commission v. Central Long Island Tax Reform 616 F.2d 45 (2d Cir. 1980).

contributor that it would conduct a non-partisan program to increase military voter participation.

ADF conceived, designed and executed the MVP program; ADF, not the NRSC, determined how to conduct the program. No candidate determined how to conduct the program. The only legitimate issue for the Commission in this MUR is the program conducted by ADF. NRSC coordinated expenditures, contributions and transfers to other organizations are totally irrelevant to the Commission's consideration of ADF's activities. If the MVP involves no expenditure for or contribution to a federal candidate, if it involves no expressed advocacy, the source of funding for the program is absolutely irrelevant and this activity is outside the Commission's proper review authority. The issue is how the money was spent, not its source.

One must ask under what possible theory does the General Counsel Office believe it can abridge ADF's first amendment rights to encourage military personnel participation in a non-partisan manner, for the complaint contains not a single reference to an activity of ADF which is partisan. A close reading of the complaint shows that it contains not a single reference to an ADF expenditure or contribution advocating the election or defeat of any federal candidate. The General Counsel's report states: "ADF's response failed to specify the timing of its GOTV activities. However, in November 21, 1992, attached Georgia newspaper article indicates that ADF president was in Georgia, "touring military facilities and talking about Tuesday's runoff election." A week after, ADF received NRSC's \$30,000 payment<sup>8</sup>." ADF conducts most of its military voter programs directly before an election. It is very difficult to understand why the General Counsel's office views this timing as significant. Any organization, corporation, union, political party or charitable group will conduct a GOTV or registration drive in "close proximity<sup>9</sup>" to an election. Obviously, this is the only truly effective time to conduct such a program; yet, the General Counsel's analysis use this timing as a principal reason for concluding the MVP program was an expenditure for a federal candidate.

The General Counsel's office would create a new limitation upon the political activity, the speech of non-profit, non-partisan organizations. The General Counsel's office would have the Commission retroactively prohibit the acceptance of donations from partisan organizations by non-profit organizations conducting voter

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<sup>8</sup> General Counsel analysis Page 12.

<sup>9</sup> General Counsel Analysis, at page 12.

programs. Even if such further restrictions on First Amendment political speech rights of these organizations were constitutional<sup>10</sup>, then certainly for the Commission to enforce any sanctions against ADF would conflict with ex post facto constitutional limitations<sup>11</sup>.

ADF planned and conducted the MVP program. The only issue in this MUR is the program conducted by ADF. NRSC coordinated expenditures and transfers are not material for the Commission's consideration of ADF's activities. If MVP involves no expenditure for or contribution to a federal candidate, if it involves no expressed advocacy, the source of funding for the program is absolutely irrelevant and the activity is outside the Commission's scope of regulation authority. The Commission has no general writ to regulate all political activities, nor could the Commission extend its authority without conflicting with constitutionally protected rights.

ADF looks forward to the Commission's resolution of this matter under review by its prompt termination without further action. As an organization of limited financial resources, the continuation of this unwarranted review places a very significant burden on ADF's ability to perform its mission on behalf of America's military personnel.

By:   
Mark Braden  
BAKER & HOSTETLER

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<sup>10</sup> A matter in serious doubt. See Federal Election Commission v. Massachusetts Citizens For Life 479 U.S. 238 (1986).

<sup>11</sup> U.S. CONST. art. I, § 10. Thompson v. Utah 170 U.S. 351 (1898).

# **DEFEND AMERICA: *VOTE !***

The 1992 Military Voter Impact Program  
of  
The American Defense Foundation

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## POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Military personnel and dependents make up nearly 4.5 million Americans and are, obviously, a key voting block. There is probably no other segment of the U.S. population with more potential and incentive to vote. After all, what Americans are more directly affected by the legislative and executive decisions of elected officials than members and families of the U.S. armed forces. Since the last presidential election, decisions to send American troops into combat were executed in 1989 and 1991. In 1992, it is the decision to downsize the military -- closing and realigning bases, reducing force levels and realigning force structure, and cancelling certain weapons systems -- that is of direct concern to military personnel and their families. Every one of these decisions compels the military community to choose their elected representatives carefully. Furthermore, considering the unique nature of the current political environment, military personnel and their dependents must understand that the federal elections of 1992 need to be followed more closely than any previous elections in recent memory.

Not only the impact from the decision-making process motivates the military community to vote, but recent changes in the global security environment certainly do as well. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the threat it presented, the U.S. military will no longer be able to command the level of investment it has enjoyed during the Reagan Presidency. Confronted with growing demands for domestic priorities by energized liberal politicians and interest groups, the defense budget is being targeted as the main source of funding for new social spending. To ensure that rational and reasonable voices will be heard in this struggle, the military community is going to have to make their power felt at the ballot box and use their vote in their best interest, now more than ever because their careers and the future of their families are at stake.

## PROGRAM HISTORY

The American Defense Foundation (ADF) is uniquely positioned to provide a multi-level approach to motivating military voters to register, request absentee ballots, and return the ballots in time to be counted. This basic but essential function can and does influence the outcome of elections.

ADF initiated its Military Voter Registration Program in 1984, after the 1980 election when only 49.7% of the military voted. ADF's initial efforts helped increase military turnout by 13%, up to 55.3 % in 1984. By the 1988 general election, ADF's program was cited by the Pentagon (see Appendix H) as a significant contributor to increasing voter turnout and setting new participation records for military personnel (63.5%) and their dependents (60%), increases of 14% and 32% respectively. Such success over the past two presidential elections indicates the potential for 1992.

The reason for this unique capacity is the inspiration and motivational ability of Captain Red McDaniel with the individual military members based on his personal experience. As a highly-decorated retired naval officer, a former prisoner of war in Vietnam, and author, Captain McDaniel understands what it is like to have his freedom taken away, especially the right to choose his governmental representatives. This message is so powerful and meaningful that the Pentagon made Captain McDaniel the subject of public service announcements and motivational videos that are widely distributed to all military bases.

Another reason is the credibility through success of The American Defense Foundation's "Defend America: VOTE!" program with senior military leaders over several election cycles. Furthermore, through active involvement with service and unit Voting Assistance Officers (VAOs), registration drives at Military Airlift Command (MAC) depots, volunteer and promotional interaction with service and wives clubs, and Captain McDaniel's personal contact

with the military command at the flag and civilian levels, ADF has successfully exerted influence in all components of the military culture.

## **PROGRAM OBJECTIVES**

ADF's "Defend America: VOTE !" program is designed to target states where the military can have the most significant impact through the difference in pro-defense candidates and others, and in locations where military populations are concentrated.

ADF's multi-level approach begins with Captain McDaniel and the Distinguished Speakers Cadre of Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, POWs, and other distinguished military leaders who go out to meet face to face with the "troops" and deliver motivational speeches.

It has many other aspects as well which are implemented in target races and on a nationwide basis to reach all military personnel. The key areas are located in the following 25 states:

ALASKA  
ARIZONA  
ARKANSAS  
CALIFORNIA  
COLORADO  
CONNECTICUT  
FLORIDA  
GEORGIA  
IDAHO  
ILLINOIS  
INDIANA  
KENTUCKY  
MICHIGAN

MISSOURI  
NEW YORK  
NORTH CAROLINA  
NORTH DAKOTA  
OHIO  
OREGON  
PENNSYLVANIA  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
TEXAS  
UTAH  
WASHINGTON  
WISCONSIN

## PROGRAM COMPONENTS

ADF's "Defend America: VOTE !" program has several crucial and interdependent components. They are outlined below:

### I. MOTIVATIONAL

- o Captain McDaniel's status as a military and civic leader of today, uniquely qualifies him as a role model for the troops and as an authoritative voice on democratic responsibility and citizen obligation. Military personnel closely identify with Captain McDaniel and his message because they learn first-hand how political decisions have had and can have direct implications on their lives.

It has been Captain McDaniel's leadership that has served as a catalyst to boost interest and enthusiasm in the Pentagon and the services. Captain McDaniel has such access because the current members of the Pentagon leadership, particularly in the Navy and Marine Corps, are his contemporaries, men who served with him and who have great respect for the accomplishments he has achieved throughout his distinguished naval career.

Captain McDaniel will visit military bases to spread the GOTV message directly to the troops in the targeted states and the bases in Appendix B.

- o The Distinguished Speakers Cadre, comprised of individuals with similar backgrounds and role model credentials to Captain McDaniel, will supplement Captain McDaniel's visits to bases in the targeted states located in Appendix B. Members of the Cadre add diversity, flexibility, and local and service-oriented flavor to ADF motivational appearances. Such capacity enables ADF to expand its outreach to a wider element of the military community. The list of speakers is located in Appendix A.
- o The Department of Defense already has in place a system for registering and turning out military personnel. Unfortunately, as every other system in government, it is often the victim of bureaucratic malaise. Having a system in place, doesn't guarantee that it will function at the necessary level that is required for this critical election.

ADF's program dovetails nicely with this because it is designed to motivate, prod, and assist each level of bureaucracy in the existing structure to make registration and turnout of military personnel a priority matter at all levels of implementation. By urging command involvement, aiding voting assistance officers, promoting awareness, providing registration activities and ballot request information, and fostering competition between the services, ADF's program motivates the system to work by influencing the appropriate elements of the bureaucracy necessary to compel direct action. ADF enjoys this distinct ability due to Captain McDaniel's past experience, visibility, and influence within the military establishment and the program's success over the past four election cycles in increasing the number of military personnel that register and vote.

- o ADF coordinates these motivational events with each individual base. The military bases that will be host to motivational appearances by Captain McDaniel and the Distinguished Speakers Cadre are located in Appendix B.

## II. COMMAND

- o Captain McDaniel has tremendous credibility with senior military leaders primarily due to his renowned military career and background. Furthermore, he has served with many of these leaders during his command tours and while he served as Director of Navy/Marine Corps Liaison to the U.S. House of Representatives. As a respected peer, Captain McDaniel has the unique capacity and access to take his message of voting responsibility directly to those that have the power to establish priorities and implement directives in the military echo chamber. Without active command involvement, no registration or GOTV campaign will be very successful.
- o Captain McDaniel is prepared to meet personally with SecDef Richard Cheney, members of the Joint Staff, service Secretaries, and senior service commanders at the Pentagon to focus their attention on the importance of voter registration and participation of military personnel and solicit their cooperation in making this concern a priority down the chain of command. These personal visits and calls are designed to energize the 1992 effort.
- o Personal visits during speaking events, personal written correspondence and telephone calls to individual base commanders are often the key to creating command attention to the voting registration and absentee ballot request program. Captain McDaniel will also stress the need for command support for voting assistance officers.
- o ADF will work with service pay centers to print voting reminders on "pay stubs" and leave and earnings statements because paychecks always command interest.

### III. PROMOTIONAL

- o 30-second Public Service Announcements will be produced and distributed to TV stations in base areas of targeted states.

Based on the non-profit, non-partisan good government message that ADF can uniquely convey, ADF will contact TV stations to run no-cost or low-cost PSAs prepared in conjunction with the Pentagon.

- o 30-second Public Service Announcements will be produced and distributed to radio stations in base areas of targeted states.

(same as above, only have the capacity to adjust the message to the individual locale)

- o Earned and paid media will be sought in national military newspapers and over the Armed Forces Radio Network.

Army Times, Navy Times, and Air Force Times are the papers which most servicemen read weekly. Editors of the Times News Service will be contacted to run feature articles on Captain McDaniel and the ADF "Defend America: VOTE !" program as they did in 1988 and 1990.

Also planned will be a regular program of editorials, advertisements, and follow-up articles on voting in the 1992 election.

- o Press releases will be sent to base newspapers and local commercial papers to encourage PSA ads, articles, and editorials that remind and motivate military personnel to request absentee ballots and vote.

#### IV. GOVERNMENTAL

- o One service available to military voters and certified candidates is the Pentagon's world-wide toll-free Voting Information Center (VIC) and AUTOVON numbers. The AUTOVON system facilitates direct access to the VIC for every military member regardless of where he/she is stationed, no operators, transfers or international connections are necessary.
- o This service was set up to assist military personnel and overseas citizens in registering, requesting absentee ballots, learning about the candidates and issues, leaving messages that are forwarded to their candidate about issues that concern them, leaving messages for a candidate that isn't using the system to request that they do so, and notification of deadlines. Both candidates and voters benefit. Military members and overseas citizens can simply make a phone call to obtain information on the candidates whom he or she will be voting. Certified candidates can leave a message about themselves as well as information about their campaign and their campaign issues with the VIC for retrieval by military and overseas personnel.

The procedure for getting a candidate's message on this toll-free system begins with the Federal Voting Assistance Office (FVAO) contacting every state's Secretary of State for the state's list of certified candidates. To be certified by a state basically means the candidate has qualified to be placed on the ballot. Once certification is received, FVAO contacts each candidate with a letter explaining the procedure for leaving an audio message and assigns each a PIN number to access the automated system.

Such interactive participation has been available in the past, but has been underutilized by both the candidates and military and overseas voters. In 1990, only about one-third of all candidates for Congress and Senate left messages and approximately 25,000 voters called for information.

- o ADF will advertise this service through individual contact with VAOs, during base visits and registration drives, and in its mailing program to individual military households. These methods will ensure that military personnel and overseas citizens are made aware of the service and motivate them to use it.
- o ADF will also contact County Election officials in targeted states to provide information on the Voting Information Center. This method of working with county election officials is a direct and efficient means of getting information about the VIC into the hands of the absentee ballot voter.
- o Likewise, the Election Divisions of the Secretary of State offices of the 50 states will be provided with the same information to encourage county officials to implement this means of informing the absentee ballot voter.
- o ADF is working with Attorney Samuel Wright to encourage states to simplify absentee voting laws to ensure that military voters are not de-facto disenfranchised.
- o In conjunction with Sam Wright and the American Legislative Exchange Council, ADF has provided information to state legislators on the military voting rights issue.

- o In conjunction with Sam Wright and the National Association of Uniformed Services, ADF has provided information to over 1300 military voting volunteers across the nation.



## V. CORPORATE

- o ADF has contacted a council of 13 companies which have contracts to provide products to military exchanges and commissaries. By way of this avenue, ADF will encourage companies to include voting information in product promotional literature distributed to military personnel and dependents who shop at these facilities.
- o As noted above, the changing security environment has necessitated dramatic cuts in government funding levels for defense. This means it is the first time in several years that the suppliers and providers have seen such cuts. Just like the individual military member, the defense industry's corporate participation is more critical than ever this year. They have as much incentive to encourage military voter participation as anyone.

## VI. INDIVIDUAL

- o Captain McDaniel is the key to conducting the individual element of this program. His personal contact with individual base commanders, VAOs, and military voters generates the awareness and momentum necessary for successfully registering and turning out military voters.
- o This is basically a turnkey operation. Here's how it works:  
Approximately 2-4 weeks in advance, ADF coordinates a base visit and schedules meetings through the base public affairs office. Upon arrival, Captain McDaniel first meets with the base commander and his senior officers. This meeting is important because it serves to motivate base leaders to stimulate the base's chain of command; discuss the importance of voting -- that it's not just a right, it's a responsibility; and convey the results of the ADF military voter registration program over the years and its impact on our national defense posture. Captain McDaniel also stresses the vital need of command support of VAO efforts and outlines ADF's participation and coordination with VAOs.

The centerpiece of the visit is the motivational speech Captain McDaniel delivers to an audience of military personnel. Captain McDaniel's message is portrayed through his experience as a POW and why it's important that military personnel vote. This speech is often videotaped and left behind for reaching other troops on base that couldn't attend the speech. The audiences vary from a few hundred to several thousand depending on the size of the base.

After giving this speech, Captain McDaniel meets with unit VAOs to assess the progress and status of ADF's program in order to ensure that they have the tools they need to carry out their job. They also learn of what ADF can do to facilitate coordination between the Pentagon and VAOs as well as how ADF may alleviate problems they are having with obtaining absentee ballots and voting assistance guides, meeting state deadlines, etc. Captain McDaniel also ensures that VAOs know about the Voting Information Center 800 and AUTOVON numbers and why it's important that this service be advertised with the troops. Finally, Captain McDaniel acknowledges the patriotic efforts of the VAOs and offers them encouragement for their responsibility.

Captain McDaniel also meets with the officer wives club and enlisted wives club chairwomen to discuss volunteer activities. These clubs provide volunteers to register military personnel, on a non-interference basis, outside of PXs, exchanges, commissaries, MAC terminals, etc.

Arranged before the visit, Captain McDaniel conducts interviews with the base papers and local civilian press. During such media interviews, Captain McDaniel combines his personal experience as POW with why it's important to vote and discusses the ADF program, its significance, and its successful history of registering and turning out military voters.

- o ADF implemented a method accepted by the Pentagon Freedom of Information Act office whereby controlled access to lists of military personnel would be available to ADF for mailing to individual military members. This information lists military members by state claimed for income tax purposes.

- o Captain McDaniel's motivational message is the key to any mailing to military personnel. His personal integrity and the non-profit, non-partisan aspect of the American Defense Foundation vastly increases the acceptance of the voting message over any received from a party or a particular candidate.

## VII. ORGANIZATIONAL

- o The crucial factor in this element of the program is ADF's interaction with the Voting Assistance Officer (VAO). The military services assign a VAO to each individual unit. The VAO's job is to ensure that every member of the unit is made aware of their voting rights, absentee ballot requests and submission procedures, and registration and voting deadlines. It is also incumbent on the VAO to promote the importance of voting and motivate his unit to register and vote.

Because serving as the unit's voting officer is a collateral duty, meaning the assignment is above and beyond their primary duties, the VAO needs to be assisted and motivated. The VAO receives some initial training from the Federal Voting Assistance Office, but that's about the extent of the immediate and reliable help that is available from the Pentagon. Because of the emphasis ADF's program places on making the collateral duty of VAO easier, it not only increases the prospects of the job getting done, it also increases the prospects of it being done properly and in a timely fashion.

Captain McDaniel and ADF's visibility and rapport with senior military officials and base commanders adds to the initial receptivity of VAOs. This also provides the motivational avenue for positive feedback on jobs well-done by command VAOs.

- o ADF will work with regional and individual unit VAOs to promote voter awareness and ensure that military and overseas voters register, request absentee ballots, and vote.
- o ADF will mail to base and unit VAO's information packets designed to help organize a "grassroots" military voter registration campaign and promotional effort on base.
- o The same packet will be sent to wives clubs and retiree organizations for volunteer coordination with the above.
- o Voter registration drives and information tables will be manned by wives clubs volunteers at the following Military Airlift Command terminals:

- Oakland
- San Francisco
- Los Angeles
- St. Louis
- New York/JKF
- Philadelphia
- Norfolk
- Charleston

MAC terminals are strategic locations for registration and promotional activities due to the heavy traffic of military personnel flowing through each terminal every day. Thousands of active duty members of the Armed Forces and their families pass through MAC terminals each day in transit to bases at home and abroad. This provides great potential for registering these passengers to vote during the peak period for transfers, July through September.

## VIII. DIRECT VOTER CONTACT

- o The ultimate objective of the ADF voter program is to generate votes from the military community. ADF intends to do just that by implementing an aggressive vote delivery system in 1992.
- o This phase will contact service personnel and their families, regardless where they are stationed in the world, on a state-by-state basis. Military personnel who think of Ohio as "home" will receive the appropriate information, whether stationed in California or Stuttgart, Germany or aboard ship on the South Pacific.
- o Each military member will have placed in his or her hands all the materials and information that they and their families need and require to vote. Each member will receive an oversized carrier envelope that includes:
  - 1. Federal Registration form (FPCA) allowing immediate registration to vote for federal offices;
  - 2. Federal Absentee Ballot, allowing for immediate balloting for federal offices;
  - 3. Special instructions to simplify the forms process;
  - 4. A letter from Red McDaniel on the importance of the 1992 election, and voting; and
  - 5. A comparison of the 1992 Party Platforms and responses to Presidential Questionnaire.
- o Voting procedures are simple enough once the appropriate information is placed in the hands of the military voter. Here's how it works:
  - 1. detach the ballot and security envelope from the mailing envelope
  - 2. complete verification of identification, present location/address, and voting residence
  - 3. write in choice of candidate or entire party ticket
  - 4. sign and date it
  - 5. insert ballot into security envelope and seal
  - 6. insert security envelope into mailing envelope and seal
  - 7. no postage necessary
- o Two weeks after the mailing, a personalized communication will be sent to remind service personnel of their responsibility to vote, the importance of the election and the need to exercise the right to vote, immediately.
- o The uniqueness of this mail program is the ability to place election material directly in the hands and homes of military personnel, targeted on a state-by-state basis. The number of personnel contacted is only limited by funding levels, as the registration and ballot forms may only be purchased from the Pentagon. Currently, ADF intends to contact 1.1 million military personnel households, representing 1.75 million voters. The successful implementation, given mail delivery and acquisition schedules will require early targeting and commitments.

## SUMMARY

ADF's "Defend America: VOTE !" program is an ambitious, multi-faceted campaign designed to reach the military voter on many levels and from many avenues to maximize the effect of the military vote. Through implementation of all eight phases of this program, motivational, command, promotional, governmental, commercial, individual, organizational, and direct voter contact, ADF can establish the foundation that will be necessary in order for direct GOTV contact to be successful. The key is obtaining the resources to unlock the unique abilities of ADF and Captain McDaniel.

# APPENDIX A

## ADF DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS CADRE

SPEAKER	SERVICE	CONGRESSIONAL	
		MEDAL OF	STATE
		HONOR	
LTC Stanley Adams	AUS(Ret)	CMH	OR
CPT James Burt	AUS(Ret)	CMH	PA
Mr. Clyde Choate	AUS(Ret)	CMH	IL
Mr. Peter Dalessondro	AUS(Ret)	CMH	NY
COL Roger Donlon	AUS	CMH	KS
MAJ Arthur Jasper	AUS(Ret)		CA
Mr. Alan Lynch	AUS(Ret)	CMH	IL
Mr. Gordon Roberts	AUS(Ret)	CMH	OH
COL Joseph Rodriguez	AUS(Ret)	CMH	TX
LTC Bernard Vaughan	AUS(Ret)		AL
Col William Baugh	USAF(Ret)		CO
Col Bernard Fisher	USAF(Ret)		ID
Col Laird Guttersen	USAF(Ret)		AZ
Col Norman McDaniel	USAF(Ret)		MD
Col Lee Mize	USAF(Ret)	CMH	AL
Brig Gen Robinson Risner	USAF(Ret)	CMH	TX
Mr. Lou Ross	USAF(Ret)		UT
Maj Charles Saucier	USAF(Ret)		LA
Maj Warren Stobaugh	USAF(Ret)		CA
Lt Col Gerald Young	USAF(Ret)	CMH	WA
Col Samuel Zwanzig	USAF(Ret)		CA
Mr. James Balcer	USMC(Ret)		IL
LtGen Charlie Cooper	USMC(Ret)		VA
Capt Arthur Jackson	USMC(Ret)	CMH	CA
LtGen Victor Krulak	USMC(Ret)		CA
BGen George Leach	USMC(Ret)		VA
Col J.W. Marvel	USMC(Ret)		NC
Col Joseph McCarthy	USMC(Ret)	CMH	FL
MSgt Richard Pittman	USMC	CMH	CA
LtGen Bernard Trainor	USMC(Ret)		DC
Maj Charles Whitehurst	USMC(Ret)		VA
CDR Alfred Agnew	USN(Ret)		SC
RADM Byron Fuller	USN(Ret)		FL
CAPT Harry Jenkins	USN(Ret)		CA
CAPT Red McDaniel	USN(Ret)		VA
RADM Fran McKee	USN(Ret)		VA
RADM Corwin Mendenhall	USN(Ret)		TX
VADM Joseph Mooror	USN(Ret)		FL
CAPT C. Everett Southwick	USN(Ret)		VA

## APPENDIX B

### TARGETED MILITARY BASES BY STATE

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Military personnel</u>
ALASKA			
	Elmendorf AFB	Anchorage	6,454
	Fort Wainwright	Fairbanks	4,861
	Fort Richardson	Anchorage	4,673
ARIZONA			
	Fort Huachuca	Sierra Vista	6,614
	Luke AFB	Litchfield Park	5,590
	MCAS Yuma	Yuma	5,031
ARKANSAS			
	Little Rock AFB	Jacksonville	5,300
CALIFORNIA			
	MCB Camp Pendleton	Oceanside	46,219
	NAVSTA San Diego	San Diego	33,168
	NAS North Island	San Diego	18,755
	NAVSTA Longbeach	Longbeach	15,441
	Fort Ord	Seaside	15,280
	NTC San Diego	San Diego	13,381
	MCB 29 Palms	Palm Springs	12,420
	NAS Alameda	Alameda	11,055
	NAS Miramar	San Diego	8,932
	Travis AFB	Fairfield	8,005
	MCRD San Diego	San Diego	7,428
	NSB San Diego	San Diego	5,957
	NAS Lemoore	Lemoore	5,574
	NAB Coronado	San Diego	5,037
	Castle AFB	Merced	4,940
	Edwards AFB	Rosamond	4,650
	Fort Irwin	Barstow	3,849
	Vandenberg AFB	Lompoc	3,550
COLORADO			
	Fort Carson	CO Springs	15,938
	Lowry AFB	Denver	3,430
	Peterson AFB	CO Springs	3,294
	USAF	CO Springs	4,000
	Cheyenne Mountain	CO Springs	1,543



<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Military personnel</u>
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
	NSB New London	Groton	10,494
<b>FLORIDA</b>			
	NAVSTA Mayport	Mayport	15,965
	NTC Orlando	Orlando	14,516
	Eglin AFB	Valpariso	8,707
	Hurlburt Field	Mary Esther	8,303
	NAS Cecil Field	Cecil Field	8,287
	NAS Jacksonville	Jacksonville	7,138
	Macdill AFB	Tampa	6,331
	NAS Pensacola	Pensacola	6,038
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
	Fort Benning	Columbus	25,281
	Fort Stewart	Hinesville	14,557
	Fort Gordon	Augusta	12,430
<b>IDAHO</b>			
	Mountain Home AFB	Mountain Home	3,834
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
	NTC Great Lakes	Great Lakes	21,814
	Scott AFB	Belleville	7,141
<b>INDIANA</b>			
	Fort Harrison	Indianapolis	4,288
	Grissom AFB	Bunker Hill	2,465
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			
	Fort Campbell	Clarksville, TN	22,762
	Fort Knox	Louisville	19,497
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
	K.I Sawyer AFB	Gwinn	3,460
	Wurtsmith AFB	Oscoda	3,217
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
	Fort Wood	Jefferson City	16,641
	Whiteman AFB	Knob Moster	3,541

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Military personnel</u>
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
	Fort Drum	Watertown	10,943
	USMA	West Point	7,013
	Griffiss AFB	Rome	3,942
	Plattsburgh AFB	Plattsburgh	3,744
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
	Fort Bragg	Fayetteville	42,877
	MC Camp Lejeune	Jacksonville	37,621
	MCAS Cherry Point	Havelock	9,839
	Seymour Johnson AFB	Goldsboro	4,783
	Pope AFB	Fayetteville	4,196
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			
	Minot AFB	Minot	5,367
	Grand Forks AFB	Emerado	5,149
<b>OHIO</b>			
	Wright-Patterson AFB	Fairborn	4,533
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
	Philadelphia NSY	Philadelphia	3,573
	NAS Willow Grove	Willow Grove	2,112
	NAVSTA Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,244
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			
	NAVSTA Charleston	Charleston	21,748
	Fort Jackson	Columbia	15,108
	MC Recruit Depot	Parris Island	7,443
	Shaw AFB	Sumter	5,651
	Charleston AFB	Charleston	4,324
	NWS Charleston	Charleston	4,308
<b>TEXAS</b>			
	Fort Hood	Killeen	40,160
	Fort Bliss	El Paso	17,483
	Fort Sam Houston	San Antonio	10,985
	Lackland AFB	San Antonio	6,426
	Dyess AFB	Abilene	5,232
	Carswell AFB	Fort Worth	4,738
	Kelly AFB	San Antonio	1,936

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Military personnel</u>
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UTAH

Hill AFB	Clearfield	4,998
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WASHINGTON

Fort Lewis	Tacoma	22,086
NAS Whidbey Island	Oak Harbor	8,424
NSB Bangor	Bremerton	5,321
Puget Sound NSY	Bremerton	4,681
Fairchild AFB	Airway Heights	4,338
McChord AFB	Tacoma	4,187

Motivational appearances will also be scheduled in areas with large concentrations of military personnel:

MARYLAND

Andrews AFB	Camp Springs	7,484
USNA	Annapolis	5,551

VIRGINIA

NAVSTA Norfolk	Norfolk	62,497
NAB Little Creek	Norfolk	11,756
NAS Norfolk	Norfolk	10,895
NAS Oceana	Virginia Beach	9,667
Langley AFB	Hampton	9,393
MC CBT DEV CMD	Quantico	8,870
Fort Eustis	Newport News	8,594
FCTC LANT	Virginia Beach	5,660

## **APPENDIX C**

### **MILITARY VOTING STATISTICS BY STATE**

STATE	1992 Military Members	1992 Military & Dependents	1990 Total Reg.	Military as % of Reg. Voters	Military % Rank	1988 Presidential Vote
Alabama	46,868	82,019	2,375,444	3.45%	22	R 59%-40%
Alaska	24,494	42,865	306,264	14.00%	1	R 60%-36%
Arizona	29,924	52,367	1,863,418	2.81%	33	R 60%-39%
Arkansas	29,900	52,325	1,169,835	4.47%	14	R 56%-42%
California	209,456	366,548	13,478,027	2.72%	35	R 51%-48%
Colorado	27,321	47,812	1,921,653	2.49%	42	R 53%-45%
Connecticut	24,369	42,646	1,700,871	2.51%	41	R 52%-47%
Delaware	5,066	8,866	298,246	2.97%	28	R 56%-43%
Florida	241,128	421,974	6,031,161	7.00%	3	R 61%-39%
Georgia	63,405	110,959	2,772,816	4.00%	17	R 60%-39%
Hawaii	7,518	13,157	453,389	2.90%	29	D 45%-54%
Idaho	14,076	24,633	540,247	4.56%	12	R 62%-36%
Illinois	104,399	182,698	6,031,858	3.03%	27	R 51%-49%
Indiana	43,985	76,974	2,764,768	2.78%	34	R 60%-39%
Iowa	22,804	39,907	1,580,160	2.53%	39	D 45%-55%
Kansas	18,037	31,565	1,204,574	2.62%	36	R 56%-43%
Kentucky	32,122	56,214	1,854,315	3.03%	26	R 56%-44%
Louisiana	50,130	87,728	2,169,099	4.04%	16	R 54%-44%
Maine	12,145	21,254	824,658	2.58%	38	R 55%-44%
Maryland	30,531	53,429	2,123,209	2.52%	40	R 51%-48%
Massachusetts	22,276	38,983	3,213,763	1.21%	48	D 45%-53%
Michigan	97,071	169,874	5,892,001	2.88%	30	R 54%-46%
Minnesota	26,161	45,782	2,830,649	1.62%	47	D 53%-46%
Mississippi	33,562	58,734	1,592,992	3.69%	19	R 60%-39%
Missouri	54,795	95,891	2,747,000	3.49%	21	R 52%-48%
Montana	13,635	23,861	435,900	5.47%	7	R 52%-46%
Nebraska	14,420	25,235	890,579	2.83%	32	R 60%-39%
Nevada	17,122	29,964	364,965	8.21%	2	R 59%-38%
New Hampshire	15,792	27,636	658,716	4.20%	15	R 62%-36%
New Jersey	43,976	76,958	3,705,175	2.08%	44	R 56%-43%
New Mexico	17,025	29,794	658,374	4.53%	13	R 52%-47%
New York	122,177	213,810	8,201,532	2.61%	37	D 51%-48%
North Carolina	59,672	104,426	3,347,635	3.12%	25	R 58%-42%
North Dakota	7,470	13,073			49	R 56%-43%
Ohio	94,885	166,049	5,833,653	2.85%	31	R 55%-44%
Oklahoma	28,336	49,588	2,010,684	2.47%	43	R 58%-41%
Oregon	31,580	55,265	1,476,500	3.74%	18	D 51%-47%
Pennsylvania	118,462	207,309	5,659,189	3.66%	20	R 51%-48%
Rhode Island	5,283	9,245	536,773	1.72%	46	D 56%-44%
South Carolina	38,538	67,442	1,360,082	4.96%	9	R 62%-38%
South Dakota	15,056	26,348	420,351	6.27%	5	R 53%-47%
Tennessee	66,726	116,771	2,460,968	4.74%	10	R 59%-42%
Texas	258,764	452,837	7,701,499	5.88%	6	R 56%-43%
Utah	8,945	15,654	780,555	2.01%	45	R 66%-32%
Vermont	6,610	11,568	350,349	3.30%	24	R 51%-48%
Virginia	53,322	93,314	2,735,339	3.41%	23	R 60%-39%
Washington	63,588	111,279	2,225,101	5.00%	8	D 50%-48%
West Virginia	23,848	41,734	884,839	4.72%	11	D 50%-48%
Wisconsin	33,897	59,320			50	D 51%-47%
Wyoming	8,605	15,059	222,331	6.77%	4	R 61%-38%
TOTALS	2,439,277	4,268,743	120,661,506	3.54%		7.72%

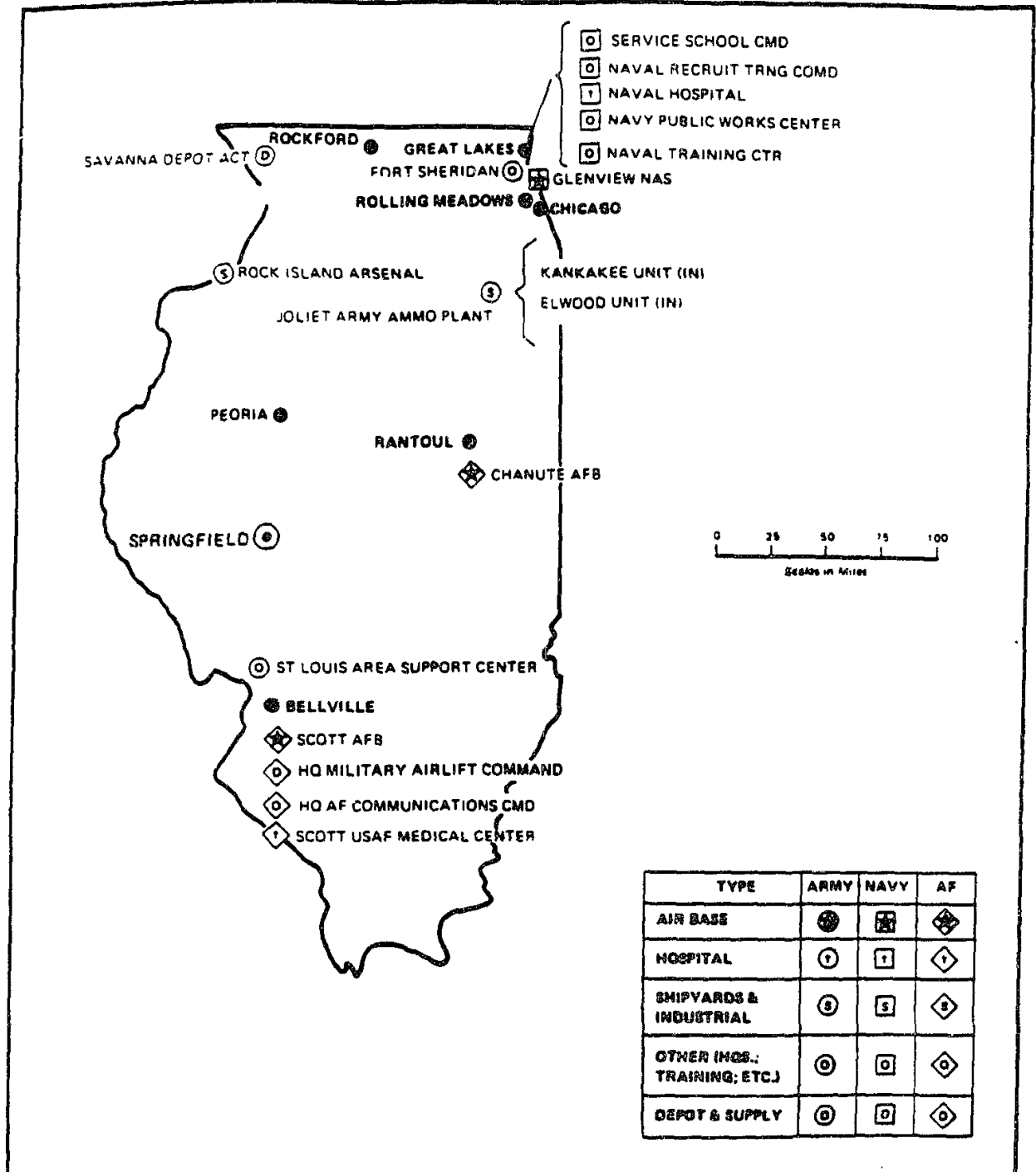
# 1992 BATTLEGROUND STATES U.S. SENATE

SENATOR	STATE	# of CDs	1992 Military Members	1992 Military & Dependents	1990 Total Reg.	% of Reg. Voters	1988 Presidential vote %	Win % of Last Sen. Race
=====								
MURKOWSKI (R)	AK	1	24,494	42,865	306,264	14.00%	R 60%-36%	10%
McCAIN (R)	AZ	5	29,924	52,367	1,863,418	2.81%	R 60%-39%	20%
BUMPERS (D)	AR	4	29,900	52,325	1,169,835	4.47%	R 56%-42%	24%
SEYMOUR (R)	CA	45	209,456	366,548	13,478,027	2.72%	R 51%-48%	9%
open (D)	CA	45	209,456	366,548	13,478,027	2.72%	R 51%-48%	3%
open (D)	CO	5	27,321	47,812	1,921,653	2.49%	R 53%-45%	2%
DODD (D)	CT	6	24,369	42,646	1,700,871	2.51%	R 52%-47%	30%
GRAHAM (D)	FL	19	241,128	421,974	6,031,161	7.00%	R 61%-39%	10%
FOWLER (D)	GA	10	63,405	110,959	2,772,816	4.00%	R 60%-39%	2%
open (R)	ID	2	14,076	24,633	540,247	4.56%	R 62%-36%	4%
open (D)	IL	22	104,399	182,698	6,031,858	3.03%	R 51%-49%	31%
COATS (R)	IN	10	43,985	76,974	2,764,768	2.78%	R 60%-39%	8%
FORD (D)	KY	7	32,122	56,214	1,854,315	3.03%	R 56%-44%	50%
BOND (R)	MO	9	54,795	95,891	2,747,000	3.49%	R 52%-48%	6%
D'AMATO (R)	NY	34	122,177	213,810	8,201,532	2.61%	D 51%-48%	16%
SANFORD (D)	NC	11	59,672	104,426	3,347,635	3.12%	R 58%-42%	4%
CONRAD (D)	ND	1	7,470	13,073			R 56%-43%	1%
GLENN (D)	OH	21	94,885	166,049	5,833,653	2.85%	R 55%-44%	24%
PACKWOOD (R)	OR	5	31,580	55,265	1,476,500	3.74%	D 51%-47%	27%
SPECTER (R)	PA	23	118,462	207,309	5,659,189	3.66%	R 51%-48%	20%
HOLLINGS (D)	SC	6	38,538	67,442	1,360,082	4.96%	R 62%-38%	27%
open (R)	UT	3	8,945	15,654	780,555	2.01%	R 66%-32%	35%
open (D)	WA	8	63,588	111,279	2,225,101	5.00%	D 50%-48%	2%
KASTEN (R)	WI	9	33,897	59,320			D 51%-47%	4%

**APPENDIX D**

**1992 ADF MILITARY VOTER PROGRAM BUDGET  
&  
FUNDING LEVEL TIMELINE**

# ILLINOIS





ADF MILITARY VOTER PROGRAM  
1992 BUDGET

MOTIVATIONAL TOUR	\$74,935	10.08%	Begin August 24
Travel			
Lodging			
ADVERTISING/PROMOTION	\$120,188	16.16%	Begin July 27
Posters			
TV PSAs			
Radio PSAs			
Print ads/PSAs			
Placement/airtime			
COMMAND/VAO ACTIVITIES	\$36,727	4.94%	Begin July 20
VAO Manual			
Command contact			
Election Board contact			
Phone			
Postage			
DIRECT VOTER CONTACT	\$473,000		Begin September 21
Mail FPCA & Federal ballot		63.62%	
Mail reminder postcard			
SALARIES/OVERHEAD	\$38,685	5.20%	Begin June 15
EBM			
MVRP Director			
Advance/Scheduler			
Overhead Allocation			
TOTAL	\$743,535		

FUNDING LEVEL TIMELINE

<u>Date</u>	<u>Minimum Amount Needed</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
July 15	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
August 1	\$120,000	\$200,000
September 1	\$ 75,000	\$275,000
September 21	\$473,000	\$748,000

## APPENDIX E

### THE AMERICAN DEFENSE FOUNDATION

### THE AMERICAN DEFENSE INSTITUTE

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#### *Promoting A Strong America*

Located in Alexandria, Virginia, the American Defense Foundation (ADF) is a [501(c)(4)] non-profit, non-partisan interest group dedicated to promoting the value of freedom and our responsibility for protecting it with a strong national defense. ADF was co-founded with the American Defense Institute (ADI), a non-profit [501(c)(3)] educational/defense policy organization whose mission is to educate America, especially young Americans, about the threat to freedom and stability as well as the need for a strong national defense to protect American security and interests. ADF and ADI have a combined supporting membership of over 100,000 nation-wide.

ADF and ADI were founded in 1983 by a highly-decorated retired Navy Captain and ex-prisoner of war, Eugene B. "Red" McDaniel. The principle upon which ADF and ADI were founded was the belief that American moral and military strength are essential to maintaining world peace. ADF functions as a Washington advocate for citizens interested in promoting strong national security policy. ADF sponsors a world-wide military voter registration program, motivational speakers, and organizes grassroots activism on key defense issues. ADI functions as a clearinghouse for defense-related information for Members of Congress, the news media, academia, high school students, and the general public. ADI sponsors undergraduate internships, graduate and post-graduate fellowships, issue seminars and audiovisual programming, defense policy and issue research and analysis, and quarterly and monthly publications.

Some of the issues ADF has been actively involved in and supported over the years are listed below:

- o research, development and deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative
- o abrogation of the Panama Canal Treaty
- o aid to the Nicaraguan Contras
- o accounting for the fate of American POWs/MIAs from the Vietnam War
- o as a member of the Coalition for Military Readiness, fighting efforts to allow women in combat
- o fighting efforts that seek to rescind the ban on homosexuals in the military
- o abrogation of the ABM Treaty

## APPENDIX F

### CAPTAIN RED MCDANIEL

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*"To be born free is a gift; to live free, a responsibility."*

Captain Eugene B. "Red" McDaniel, USN(Ret) was shot down in 1967 on his 81st combat mission over North Vietnam. A POW for nearly six years and one of the most brutally tortured prisoners of the Vietnam War, McDaniel was released 4 March 1973. He is the author of *Scars and Stripes*, a book detailing the experience of his six years in a Communist prison.

Red McDaniel was awarded the Navy's highest award for bravery, the Navy Cross. Among his other military decorations are two Silver Stars, the Legion of Merit with Combat "V", the Distinguished Flying Cross, three Bronze Stars with Combat "V", and two Purple Hearts for wounds received at the hands of the North Vietnamese torturers. Captain McDaniel resumed active duty and served as Commanding Officer of USS NIAGARA FALLS and Commanding Officer of the aircraft carrier, USS LEXINGTON.

Red McDaniel also served as Director of Navy/Marine Corps Liaison to the House of Representatives from 1979 to 1981. In this capacity, Captain McDaniel worked daily with Congress on national defense planning, and provided legislators with information vital to the strategic development of Navy forces throughout the world. He retired from the Navy in 1982 after 27 years of distinguished service.

After an unsuccessful challenge to an incumbent Congressman from the 11th district of North Carolina in 1982, Red McDaniel was still determined to create public awareness of the need for a strong national defense. So, in 1983 he founded the non-profit American Defense Foundation (ADF) and the American Defense Institute (ADI) and today serves as President in Alexandria, Virginia. Red McDaniel has built ADF/ADI into a national organization with over 100,000 members.

In his role at ADI, Captain McDaniel is primarily involved in:

- o reaching thousands of American citizens, especially young people on college and high school campuses, across this nation each year with a motivational message that stresses the importance of a strong national defense, citizen involvement, and citizen responsibility;
- o performing hundreds of media interviews each year, appearing on major television and radio networks; local television and radio stations; and national and local television and radio talk shows; as well as being quoted often in the print media and acting as a reliable source for many reporters and columnists; and
- o meeting personally with Members of Congress and military leaders to discuss the ADI/ADF perspective on important national security and national defense issues.

**APPENDIX G**

**SAMPLE FEDERAL POSTCARD APPLICATION**

**&**

**FEDERAL ABSENTEE BALLOT**



## Electronic Transmission of Election Materials

The Federal Voting Assistance Program provides a service for military and overseas citizens to transmit electronically election material. Although this type of usage in the absentee voting process is not presently universally accepted among the states, all Voting Assistance Officers should make sure all voters are aware that this option may be possible.

When electronically transmitting election materials, the telephone number is DSN 223-5527 or (703) 693-5527 or 1-800-368-8683. If a person experiences any problems with the service, this should be reported by calling 1-800-966-8683 and the problem will be resolved immediately.

Generally, there are three possibilities or combinations allowed by states:

1. Send the FPCA or registration and ballot request by fax.
2. Receive the ballot by fax.
3. Return the voted ballot by fax.

The following procedures should be followed by voting assistance officers to send or receive faxed voting materials.

### To Send FPCA

To request registration and/or absentee ballots, be sure the FPCA is completed properly for the state where the person is eligible to vote. Refer to Chapter 3 for each state's requirements. The FPCA must be addressed to the proper local election official.

If a notary or witness is required be sure it is executed before faxing. The FPCA must be legible and completed in dark ink or typed so it can be read when faxed. If you have a fax machine within your command where the absentee ballot can be received for the voter, indicate the fax number, both commercial and DSN, on the cover transmittal page.

Fax both sides of the completed FPCA with cover transmittal page to DSN 223-5527 or (703) 693-5527 or 1-800-368-8683.

Also mail the completed FPCA to the local election official's address as listed for the State in Chapter 3.

### Receive or Send Faxed Ballot

Before receiving a faxed ballot for a voter or faxing a voted ballot, consult the appropriate state in Chapter 3 to determine if it is allowed by the state.

Except for those ballots faxed in response to a faxed FPCA with a return command fax number listed, faxed ballots will normally be sent from the local election official via the 800 number to the command fax machine for delivery to the addressee (voter).

***VOTE! AMERICA IS COUNTING ON IT.***



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**Statewide Primary In Missouri On August 4, 1992**

Voters in Missouri will be casting their votes in the statewide primary on August 4, 1992. Candidates for one U.S. Senate seat, nine U.S. House of Representatives seats, Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and circuit court judges will be chosen. The general election is November 3.

Registration is waived for members of the U.S. Armed Forces or Merchant Marine and their spouses and dependents, civilian employees of the U.S. government residing overseas and their spouses and dependents, and members of religious or welfare groups attached to the military overseas and their spouses and dependents. These persons may apply for an absentee ballot by mailing a completed Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to be received by the county board beginning the sixth Tuesday (42 days) before the election and not later than the Wednesday immediately before the election.

Missouri residents temporarily residing overseas and those persons above who wish to register permanently must submit an FPCA early enough to receive, fill in, and return the State registration cards to reach the local election official not later than the third Wednesday (20 days) before the election. Upon timely return of the state registration cards, an absentee ballot will be mailed.

Overseas citizens voting under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) may vote for federal offices only.

In Missouri, a single FPCA request for both the primary and general elections may be submitted.

Absentee ballots are made available not later than 42 days before the election and must be returned not later than 7 p.m. on election day.

The State of Missouri accepts facsimile (Fax) transmissions of FPCA's for registration and absentee ballot requests when provided for under the provisions of the UOCAVA and allows the absentee ballots to be sent to the voter by fax transmission when provided for under the provisions of the UOCAVA, but does not allow the voted ballot to be returned to the local election official by fax. Please consult Appendix I of the 1992/93 Voting Assistance Guide for the procedures to follow when faxing an FPCA.

Missouri provides a special write-in absentee ballot available 80 days before a general election to any person above who will be unable to vote by any other means due to requirements of military service or due to living in isolated or extremely remote areas of the world.

The FPCA may be used to request this special write-in ballot. In item 5 of the FPCA, place one of the State special write-in labels from Section X of the 1992/93 Voting Assistance Guide. If no labels are available, write in item 5: "I am unable to vote by any other means due to requirements of military service or due to living in isolated or extremely remote areas of the world. I request a special write-in absentee ballot."

***VOTE! AMERICA IS COUNTING ON IT.***

**APPENDIX H**

**"Defend America: VOTE !"**

**ADF's Military Voter Impact Program**

**WHAT OTHERS SAY**

**&**

**PRESS COVERAGE**



EUGENE B. MCDANIEL  
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LTGEN JOHN PETER FLYNN

RADM ROBERT M. GARRICK

RADM EDWARD OUTLAW

MRS. NANCY SCHULZE

MRS. HOLLY COORS

MR. WILLIAM MURCHISON

MRS. ELLEN GARWOOD

MCPON BOB WALKER



Military Voters . . .  
CAN WIN ELECTIONS !

"...I would like to applaud the American Defense Institute's highly successful Military Voter Program. ...Last November, the election returns for 21 major political contests were reversed or significantly altered when military absentee ballots were counted. Absentee ballots made the difference in my election."

Senator Connie Mack, Florida

"...Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the military voting campaign...but most of all for your inspiring and successful efforts in getting out the vote!"

"...I called on Florida's new Senator Connie Mack last week. He specifically mentioned the 18,000 absentee ballots from Escambia County (Pensacola) which were 80% for him -- he knows they made the difference -- and is most grateful for the military support."

Vice Admiral J. S. Disher, USN  
formerly Chief of Naval Personnel

"...I want to thank you and the American Defense Institute for the outstanding support of our Voting Assistance Program.

"...I also appreciate the personal motivational speeches you gave at numerous command functions and the video tape you made for use by unit voting officers."

The Honorable Frank Carlucci  
former Secretary of Defense

"...I applaud the American Defense Institute's dynamic Military Voter Program, which has helped to produce a steady increase in the percentages of military voter participation over the past three years.

"...Thank you for providing our young citizens in uniform with the opportunity and motivation to elect to office representatives who will be sensitive to their needs, as well as the needs of the nation as a whole."

The Honorable Ike Skelton  
Congressman, 4th District Missouri

"...I particularly appreciate the fine results achieved in ADI's military voter program, and in your outreach to young Americans. Keep up the good work!"

Lee Atwater, Chairman, RNC

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MRS. HOLLY COORS

MR. WILLIAM MURCHISON

MRS. ELLEN GARWOOD

MCPON BOB WALKER



Reports on Impact of  
Military, Absentee Vote

"LARGER RATE OF MILITARY MEMBERS VOTE THAN OTHER CITIZENS...Eugene "Red" Mc Daniel, a retired Navy pilot and for six years a POW in Vietnam, is spearheading the military turnout campaign through a private group, the American Defense Institute.

Article by Peter A. Brown  
May 28, 1989  
Scripps Howard News Service

"...Overall military participation reached a new high of 63.5%, an increase of 8.2% over 1984. Voting participation by dependents also set a record of 59.7%, which represents an impressive increase of 32.1% over 1984."

"...The military increases can be attributed to the high level of command support given the program, the superb support given by the American Defense Institute and to the progress made with the States to simplify voting."

Henry Valentino, Director  
Federal Voting Assistance Program  
Office of the Secretary of Defense

# Use of absentee ballots expected to hit record; military drive credited

By George Archibald  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Voting officials around the country predict that more Americans than ever before will cast absentee ballots in Tuesday's general election.

The surge in absentee voting — which is expected to double in some areas — is largely due to a push for military personnel and their dependents to cast ballots, officials reported.

A drive by the Defense Department and the nonpartisan American Defense Foundation to increase military voter participation has increased the number of registered military voters from 700,000 in 1980 to about 1.4 million today, said retired Navy Capt. Eugene McDaniel, the foundation's president.

A worldwide campaign by the foundation has registered 200,000 new military voters since April, he said. There are 2.1 million eligible voters throughout the armed forces — about 385,000 of them stationed overseas.

"America's military is not properly represented (by Congress) because military people don't vote," said Mr. McDaniel, who was disenfranchised for six years as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

In San Diego, Calif., 12,136 military requests for mail ballots were filled by the registrar of voters as of last Tuesday, compared to 6,269 for the June primary election, said election official Lucille Kelley.

So far, the Southern California county has received a total of 87,970 requests for absentee ballots for Tuesday's election, compared to 53,947 for the 1980 presidential election and 59,827 in 1982, when California had a hotly-contested gubernatorial election, she noted.

"About 70 percent of those requesting absentee ballots actually ended up voting in recent elections," she said.

The trend is the same in Peoria, Ill., where election officials reported an increase of 25 percent in absentee ballot requests — the bulk of them coming from military voters and their families.

The number of absentee ballots requested in Brooklyn, N.Y., "is the largest ever," an official said. "It looks like all of Brooklyn is leaving for somewhere [Election Day]," the official quipped. More than 15,000 military requests have been filled by the New York City borough, compared to 11,000 in 1980, said another official.

In Cleveland County, a rural area with 41,000 registered voters in western North Carolina, the number of mail ballots cast by servicemen and women for next week's election already has surpassed 1982's number, said election supervisor Terrie Jones.

The county received 80 military absentee ballots in 1980, but expects to receive double that number this year, she said.

The county's legal deadline for receiving the ballots was yesterday. In most jurisdictions, the deadline is Nov. 5, the day before the election, or Election Day itself.

Four years ago, about 3 million of the 86.5 million people who voted in the presidential race between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter were absentee voters. This year, based on the trend so far, 4 million or more absentee votes will be cast nationwide, officials predict.

In close congressional and state races, officials say absentee ballots could decide the outcome.

Mr. McDaniel cites the down-to-the-wire race two years ago between California Gov. George Deukmejian, a Republican who targeted absentee voters, and Democratic Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles.

"Gov. Deukmejian was down 19,000 votes before the absentees," he noted.

Last week, the foundation started a television and newspaper advertising campaign "to get out the military vote" in six areas heavily populated by military personnel.

In Texas, which has 13 military installations, 70 percent of the state's 182,000 potential military voters are registered, Mr. McDaniel said. A recent survey of 110,000 sailors interviewed on the Pentagon's "hot-line" showed that 77.2 percent of Navy personnel worldwide are registered to vote, he said.



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3 JAN 1989



Captain Eugene B. McDaniel (USN Ret.)  
President  
American Defense Institute  
P.O. Box 2497  
Washington, D.C. 20013-2497

Dear Captain McDaniel:

I want to thank you and the American Defense Institute for the outstanding support of our Voting Assistance Program. The help from Sally Sears and your Washington staff in setting up voter registration at MAC/IAP terminals, contacting wives clubs and assisting voting officers made the voting program extremely successful. I was personally involved in the program and encouraged the Service Secretaries and senior commanders to be involved as well.

I also appreciate the personal motivational speeches you gave at numerous command functions and the video tape you made for use by unit voting officers. The members of your speakers bureau who also video taped personal motivational messages also contributed to the success of our program.

While the official survey results will not be available until February, informal reports from local election officials indicate there was high interest and participation in the election by military voters.

You helped us achieve this high level of voter participation by military and dependents. We look forward to your continued support of the Voting Assistance Program.

Sincerely,

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE  
Chairman, Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces  
Subcommittee

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
Chairman, Energy and Mineral Resources  
Subcommittee

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

June 12, 1984

Mr. Eugene "Red" McDaniel  
President-Founder  
American Defense Foundation  
214 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. (Suite 480)  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Red:

I commend you and the American Defense Foundation for your energetic military voter registration drive which was announced on May 31, 1984.

I support your efforts without reservation and believe that it is absolutely essential that we reach out to register all military personnel as well as their dependents in their home state of record.

I know that it is often difficult for military personnel overseas to stay in touch with what is happening with local elections. I believe that your Foundation and members working with you can make an extra-special effort to assist in this very worthwhile cause.

Please let me know how I may be of further assistance to you.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

*Great idea!*  
*John*  
John Warner

JW/cbn

UNITED STATES ARMY  
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

DEC 19 1986

Captain Eugene McDaniel  
United States Navy Retired  
President  
American Defense Institute  
Post Office Box 2497  
Washington, D. C. 20013

12/16/86

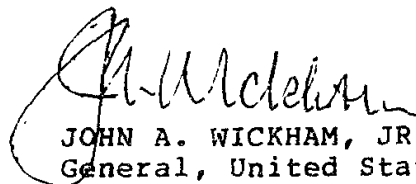
Dear Captain McDaniel:

I am pleased to extend my appreciation to you for the support you provided to the Army as a motivational speaker during our training workshops on the absentee voting process. Your commitment to assist the Army and the other Services in their absentee voting assistance programs has helped to promote an environment of enthusiasm and dedication among all voting assistance officers.

Your speeches at Forts Eustis, Benning, Gordon, Stewart, Jackson, and Meade helped the Army reach its objective. As a former prisoner of war, your message had special meaning. You inspired both voting assistance officers and their senior noncommissioned officer assistants to do their very best to assure that all soldiers exercise their right to vote.

When we do training workshops in the future, we would be very pleased to have you again as a member of the team. Thank you and best wishes for your continued success.

Most sincerely,



JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR.  
General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

FORCE MANAGEMENT  
AND PERSONNEL

16 JUN 1986

Mr. Eugene "Red" McDaniel  
President  
American Defense Institute  
P.O. Box 2497  
Washington, D.C. 20013-2497

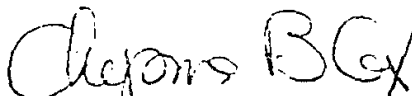
Dear Mr. McDaniel:

On behalf of Secretary Weinberger, I wish to extend the appreciation of the Department of Defense for your endeavors in promoting military voter registration during 1984. I understand you have initiated a similar effort this election year.

As you know, the Department is also continually involved in efforts to increase voter registration among our Service personnel. We appreciate your assistance toward our common objective.

I hope, through our combined efforts, that a significant number of our military personnel participate in one of our most precious freedoms -- the right to vote.

Sincerely,

  
Chapman B. Cox

BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZONA, CHAIRMAN

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ARNOLD L. FUKARO, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

JUL 11 1986

July 8, 1986

Mr. Eugene B. McDaniel  
President  
American Defense Institute  
214 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.  
P.O. Box 2497  
Washington, D.C. 20013-2497

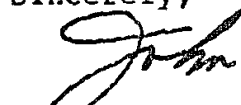
Dear Red:

I am pleased to endorse the American Defense Institute's very fine program of military voter registration. As a long time promoter of such efforts, I commend you for your initiative and patriotism in enhancing the opportunities for our men and women in uniform to join in choosing their elected representative.

Your statement that "Voting is not just a right....it's a responsibility" neatly sums up the issue. We all need to do our best to ensure that our military personnel have all that they need to properly exercise that right and to adequately meet that responsibility.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



John Glenn  
United States Senator

JG/pup



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